

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Extension Service Review



VOL. 2, No. 12

DECEMBER, 1931



THE EXTENSION NEWS STORY KEEPS THE PUBLIC INFORMED

ISSUED MONTHLY BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

~

FOR SALE BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C. - - - - - SEE PAGE 192 FOR PRICES



In This Issue

LEADERSHIP—doing for others—
 as one of the goals for older club members, is stressed by President R. W. Thatcher of Massachusetts State College, in the first of a series of contributions on 4-H club work by the presidents and deans of the land-grant colleges. "That we have not altogether failed in attaining this goal," says President Thatcher, "is proved by the fact that about one-half of our 900 local leaders last year were older club members." Salute, George L. Farley!



"**I**T BECAME to them a fascinating game of making lovely out-of-door pictures," is the charming way in which Essie M. Heyle describes the widespread effort of Missouri rural women to make their homes and home surroundings more attractive. Contests, tours, demonstrations, score cards, and news items—these were used with telling effect in winning the enthusiasm and willing aid of all the members of each cooperating family.

ALABAMA'S FARMERS planted nearly 2,000,000 pounds of winter legume seed, principally hairy vetch and Austrian peas, in 1930. J. C. Lowery, agronomy specialist, estimates that planting these legumes added 1,000,000 bushels to the State's corn crop this year. He tells how the county agents of Alabama in a 10-year soil improvement campaign rolled up this score.

ANOTHER COOPERATIVE with a record of business handled that is impressive is the Inter-State Milk Producers Association of the Philadelphia area. In 15 years its membership increased from 3,494 to 28,512 dairymen. In 1930 the returns to members for fluid milk marketed was more than \$29,000,000.

Contents

	Page
Needed—A Land Policy - - -	177
<i>Arthur M. Hyde</i>	
More Attractive Homes in Missouri - - - - -	179
<i>Essie M. Heyle</i>	
Utah Pageant Portrays Early Extension Work - - -	181
Aims in 4-H Club Work in Massachusetts - - - -	182
<i>Roscoe W. Thatcher</i>	
Delaware Home Makers Modernize the Kitchen -	183
Beautifying Maryland's Countryside - - - -	184
Alabama's 10 Years of Soil Improvement - - - -	185
Improving South Carolina's Cotton Crop - - - -	186
<i>W. W. Long</i>	
County Agents Apply Science to Local Problems - -	188
Philadelphia Dairymen Market Cooperatively - - -	189

DIRECTOR W. W. Long of South Carolina found in 1925 that only 25 per cent of the State's cotton crop was being used by South Carolina's mills. For the five years following cotton-growing contests were held all over the State. In these contests over 4,000 farmers took part. The result was that a crop was developed that met more nearly the requirements of local mills and gave a better margin of profit to South Carolina's growers.



On the Calendar

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY for the Advancement of Science and the American Phytopathological Society will hold their annual conferences in New Orleans, December 28 to January 2.

Washington, D. C., is to be the meeting place for the American Farm Economics Association, the American Economics Association, the American Sociological Association, and the American Statistical Association, all to be in session December 28 to 30.

Annual State extension conferences are to be held in St. Paul, Minn., December 14-17; in East Lansing, Mich., December 15-18; Honolulu, Hawaii, December 14-18; Blacksburg, Va., December 14-19; Fargo, N. Dak., December 12-16; and a State economic extension conference at Lincoln, Nebr., December 15-18.

The Agricultural History Society will meet in Minneapolis in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Historical Association and other historical societies December 28-30.

4-H POULTRY CLUB MEMBERS in five New Jersey counties have undertaken a carefully planned cooperative egg marketing project. J. C. Taylor, assistant extension poultryman, outlines in interesting detail just how these boys and girls are proceeding to conduct their business operations.



WHEN CONNIE BONSLAGEL of Arkansas steps on the starter, there is immediate and concerted action on the part of home demonstration forces of that State. A tremendous surplus of peaches was going to waste on Arkansas farms this summer. The word was given out to save them. The answer was the organization of 334 community canning centers, and on Arkansas pantry shelves there are today over 3,000,000 quarts of home-canned peaches.

Extension Service Review

VOL. 2

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER, 1931

NO. 12

Needed—A Land Policy

ARTHUR M. HYDE

Secretary of Agriculture

WITHIN the past few years millions of acres of farm lands in the older sections of the Nation have been abandoned or have become tax delinquent. Numerous farms have been subjected to foreclosure. Many irrigation and drainage districts have fallen into financial difficulty. We have been brought face to face with the problem of extensive areas of submarginal land. Something akin to a new public domain is coming into existence—defunct farm lands and cut-over forest lands on which private owners are no longer willing to pay the taxes. Tax delinquency is due largely to excessive taxation or to forms of taxation which make unprofitable to private owners the operation of such lands for such modest uses as nature equipped them. Due to abandonment and tax delinquency the towns dependent on such lands find the foundations of their property undermined. Counties are shorn of a large part of their revenues. The costs of schools and roads in such areas are met with increasing difficulty by the sparse population which remains.

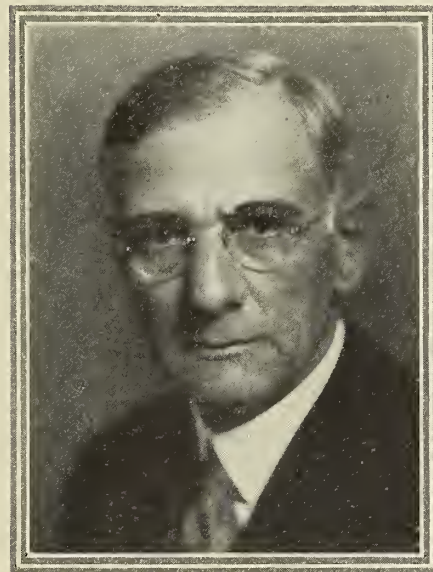
We have proceeded on the assumption that all cultivated land is destined to be used in the production of food and fiber, and that the sooner it could be put to this use the better. Ours has been a policy, not of land use, but of land exploitation.

We have offered our lands to homesteaders; we have hung them up as bonuses to soldiers; we have opened new areas with lotteries and advertised them with brass bands. All this we have done on the assumption, never seriously questioned, that the Nation needed to bring more land under cultivation.

Aids of Technology

Our traditional policy of unlimited agricultural expansion is now confronted with certain rude facts which can not be ignored. Our agricultural plant is already too large. There is little hope of achieving balance through an increase in

population. We have limited immigration. The rate of increase of our population is rapidly declining. Within a generation our population probably will reach a stationary figure at around 150,000,000, perhaps a little more, but quite possibly less. Advances in technology will probably suffice to keep pace with this increase in population. This outlook differs materially from the prediction in



Arthur M. Hyde
Secretary of Agriculture

1900 by Sir William Crookes that by 1931 the world would face a wheat famine. He took no account of advances in technology or of the decline in the birth rate.

Far from selling wheat at famine prices, what agriculture now needs are more game reserves, more airports, more and larger golf courses, more city farmers with their larger acreages and their smaller production.

No State in the Union has ever made a success in its land policy. Our older States intrusted their forest resources in the eastern half of the United States to private ownership. Individual owners can not be expected to consider the in-

terests of the public in such matters as watershed protection, preservation of scenery, provision for recreational privileges, and particularly in maintaining permanent stock of timber for those numerous smaller communities whose prosperity depends on a continuous supply of timber to furnish part-time employment to farmers, important raw materials for local industries, and local markets. Some of those same States are now trying to undo their early errors, and are finding the effort both difficult and costly. The Nation has time to stop waste and erosion of natural resources before it is finally too late.

Improving Standards of Living

In former days, when public services consisted mainly in the provision of a small log schoolhouse and a few months of the time of an unskillful, but enthusiastic, pedagogue, the sporadic and unsystematic occupancy of the land was not of very serious consequence to the public interest. Nowadays, however, an adequate rural standard of living includes good roads, telephones, adequate schools, and numerous other services which, when furnished to a scattered population, are impracticable or exceedingly costly.

Both the States and the Federal Government need to formulate an effective program for the future use of these submarginal areas; to determine whether they shall be devoted to uses which their endowment will support, or to the more ambitious uses which have failed dismally to support an American standard of living.

In many areas farms are submarginal, not because of the barren character of the land but because conditions have produced farms of a size and type of organization unsuited to economic conditions. In some areas a program of consolidation is called for; in others, of subdivision. In some parts of the Great Plains, for instance, where the farm family must subsist upon the income produced from the farm, larger units seem

to be desirable. The ownership of the lands, however, has been diffused through the operation of our earlier land policy, among numerous small landholders, many of them absentees. In areas adjacent to industrial centers, where the farm income can be increased by occasional employment in industry, smaller units would be practicable. Each State should take the lead within its borders of formulating its own program of reorganization.

These emergency problems point forcefully also to the need for a redefinition of a national-land policy. Almost from its inception the Department of Agriculture has been pointing out the need for a national policy of land use. In the domain of lands for forest use, and for game preserves, the department has partially translated its ideas into action. In these fields we now have a sound national policy.

Rural Land Problems

A proper national-land policy will not solve immediately all the problems of agriculture. It is no panacea, and it will require time to show material results. Some readjustments can be furthered in the present emergency. It is of importance, however, that we weave some such set of objectives into the fabric of a long-time national policy of land utilization, and put that policy into operation as rapidly and as generally as possible, for uneconomic use of the land—some of it vicious, much of it unwitting—lies at the very root of our rural problem.

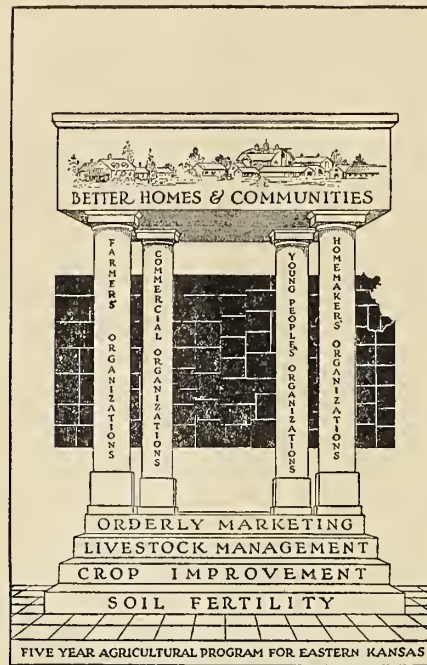
To fulfill these objectives will require both private and public effort. The Federal Government, the States, and the counties, in conjunction with the owners and users of land, will, by the nature of things, have to cooperate.

The States have exclusive authority over tax legislation. State and local agencies largely determine the location of schools and roads. Some States have already developed specific policies for State forests and parks. The Federal Government is concerned through its traditional interest in conservation and in the development of sound agricultural policy. Its important functions will be to act as a coordinating agency.

Economy of Production

The present depression will be a fruitless era indeed if we fail to utilize its lessons. This Nation has incomparable resources in land, labor, and capital. No less important is the intelligence with which these assets are utilized. The individual farmer will have to show resourcefulness in meeting changes in world economic conditions. He needs to

Eastern Kansas 5-Year Program



A 5-YEAR program for the agricultural and industrial development of eastern Kansas planned by the State extension service was recently introduced through an all-day celebration, farm products utilization day, at Lawrence, Kans. More than 15,000 people from all of the counties in eastern Kansas were on hand early in the morning to hear the prominent speakers scheduled and to view the many agricultural and industrial exhibits placed in South Park. The city, through its chamber of commerce and other interested organizations, had planned weeks in advance to make the visitors welcome.

The program started with the window displays ready at 10 o'clock. Seventeen windows had been decorated by the women's farm bureau units to show a more thorough and profitable utilization of farm products in Kansas homes.

At 11 o'clock the long parade of bands and floats started at the Kansas River bridge and led the crowd to South Park, 15 bands representing Kansas communities and approximately 40 floats taking

part in the colorful spectacle. There were girls' bands and boys' bands, and a mixture of the two, all in resplendent uniforms. The floats were designed to show the progress of Kansas agriculture and industry, and the close harmony in which all farm, commercial, and industrial organizations are now working.

At noon, lunches of Kansas products were served at cost in South Park. Milk was given away free by the Lawrence dairies and creameries.

The 5-year program as announced at this meeting for eastern Kansas will take into consideration the type of agricultural production and industrial development best suited to the region and the most profitable under present economic conditions. This includes better farm management, terracing, legumes, insect control, year-round gardens, profitable corn, swine, and beef production, well-managed farm poultry flocks and dairy cows, well bred and culled.

Consumers' demands at home and abroad will be an important factor in the development of the program. Special recognition will be given to Kansas industries of all kinds that are efficiently processing, marketing, and distributing agricultural commodities.

A more systematic and thorough use of Kansas products in the home will also be emphasized. This part of the program will be of interest to home makers in towns and on the farms alike. The result should be a more desirable type of home life throughout the State.

Both afternoon and evening programs included such speakers of national prominence in agriculture as Senator Arthur Capper; Gov. Harry H. Woodring; Edward A. O'Neal, president American Farm Bureau Federation; and other leaders taking an active part in the agricultural and industrial development of Kansas.

More than 40 Kansas industries and organizations loyally supported the day's activities through the purchase of exhibit space and the preparation of attractive displays.

adopt every economy of production. He needs to recognize handicaps, natural or economic, that foredoom him to failure. But it is no less vital that the Nation, in the interest of a profitable agriculture and a balanced national life, shall promote a wise utilization of our resources. The present policy of planless agricultural development should be replaced

without delay by a program based upon such a utilization of our land resources as will yield greater economic and social values, will stay erosion and soil depletion, will preserve and conserve our land inheritance, and limit our agricultural plant to such size as will supply the Nation's needs, without the ruinous blight of overproduction.

More Attractive Homes in Missouri

ESSIE M. HEYLE

State Home Demonstration Agent, Missouri Extension Service

EIGHT years ago a rural woman from Indiana, a seat mate on a train, piqued me by remarking, "You people in Missouri don't love beauty, do you?" When startled I began to defend Missourians, the woman continued, "Just look at those farm homes, not a shrub or flower in the yard." A more careful observation forced me to realize that the stranger's indictment was all too true. Many communities showed no interest in beautifying home grounds, and others where the interest was present showed the need of guidance in where and how to plant. A little survey of home grounds on 900 farms in one of our best counties brought to light that only 2 per cent had done any foundation planting.

In the last seven years, considerable attention has been given to making homes more attractive, both outside and inside, and a fine piece of work has been done by the project leader, Julia Rocheford. Gradually an attitude of mind has been developed so that many farm families feel as did the old darky mammy who, when told she had a lovely garden, said, "Why, surely, Honey, I lives here." Bankers, business men, and State extension workers who travel through the country often remark that they can tell where more-attractive-homes work has been done by the appearance of the farmsteads.

Whole Family Interested

An attempt has been made to instill the feeling, as the English express it, of being "house proud," in men as well as in women. This is done by always presenting the matter of making the farmstead more attractive at night meetings when the whole family can attend. Since the men and older children have a good deal to do with bringing shrubs in from the woods, planting those obtained from neighbors or nurseries, and keeping the yard neat, it is important that they be equally as interested as the mothers in having their homes present an attractive appearance.

Home-improvement contests sponsored by chambers of commerce, newspapers, or by women's clubs have been instrumental in stimulating interest and getting results. It is believed that contests which feature community or club rather than individual achievements accomplish better results and leave less animosity. Another advantage of community contests is that churches, schools, and community buildings as well as farmsteads

are improved. Many contests have been held in which clubs divided their membership into two parts, and the members on the side which increased its score most were entertained at a dinner by the side which had lost.

Tours to Parks and Homes

Tours have been another important factor in creating interest and setting standards. Occasionally, tours have been held to well-planted town home grounds or to parks, but on the whole people seem to get more out of tours to country homes even when these may have less to show. Tours are particularly important in creating interest and stimulating desire when work is being done on the improvement of rooms as these can not be seen by the passer-by as can the grounds.

The use of score cards by home makers at club meetings or by judges on home visits have been effective in stimulating interest and desire in making improvements because it has shown home makers exactly what they needed to do to make their grounds or rooms more attractive. Mabel McMahon, the Saline County home demonstration agent, spent about two months scoring about 500 individual home grounds five years ago, which she rechecked this year. Usually neighbors went about with her. She feels that the personal visit and suggestions given in connection with the scoring have resulted in so many more improvements that the time was well spent.

Newspaper publicity, particularly when there is as large an amount of it as can be obtained when a contest is being sponsored, is invaluable. The setting of 100 per cent goals in a few definite things each year that will make the home more attractive and the custom of having an annual exchange of shrubs, bulbs, and seeds are also of great help in creating and maintaining interest and getting a larger percentage of adoption of practices.

A serious problem in connection with getting an adoption of practices in a more-attractive-homes project is the fact that most farmers have little money to spend except for the necessities of life. That much can be accomplished when there is desire, knowledge, and willingness to work even though there is little or no money to spend has been continuously emphasized. People have been encouraged to transplant native shrubs and trees which can be found in abundance almost all over Missouri. Annual exchanges have been established so that women share what they have with each

other, and propagation has been taught and practiced. One of our fine orchardists, experienced in propagation, has a standing offer to propagate all the shrubs that the people of his county will plant around any schoolhouse. An excellent example of the cooperation of a commercial firm is that in Pettis County, where a florist has for two years made trips to every community to teach propagation. Some pooling of orders has been done, so that women have been able to buy shrubs at a very low price when ordered in lots of 100.

Rearranging Furnishings

The problem of making rooms attractive at low cost is not so easily handled. Discarding useless or unattractive bric-a-brac, calendars, and the like, rearrangement of furnishings, rehanging of pictures and curtains, replacing of meaningless pictures with good colored prints from magazines, attractively arranged bouquets of flowers that add a needed color accent, however, do effect marked improvements at no cost. Refinishing of furniture, upholstering and putting in cane or rush bottom seats have been taught as a means of making useful the fine old furniture, often discarded, which can be found in many homes or neighborhoods. The making of rugs which are inexpensive but sturdy; good-looking footstools; waste-paper baskets and magazine racks; and the use of inexpensive or dyed fabrics for curtains, covers, and cushions have been taught. Care has been used to collect illustrative materials which show good design and color in inexpensive paper and fabrics, but on the other hand, emphasis has needed to be given to the fact that it is economy to pay for good paint and varnish.

Agents Shop with Women

The problem of getting furnishings, particularly, such as wall paper, fabrics, and good but inexpensive print pictures, is a difficult one for the farm woman with her limited choice in stores in small towns. Necessarily agents and specialists find themselves involved in trips to homes, shopping trips with women, and the sending back of samples, even when demonstration rooms are not involved. Even when as little as possible of this is done because it verges on the personal-service idea, some time must be allowed for it when a house-furnishing project is undertaken, because long-range advice as that given at meetings is often danger-

(Continued on page 180)

Marketing 4-H Club Eggs in New Jersey

POULTRY club members in New Jersey are now grading and packing quality eggs in attractive 4-H club packages, reports J. C. Taylor, associate extension poultryman. The egg carton used is a standard 2-row carton with a blue lining and a blue filler distinctive enough to impress the purchaser with the fact that the eggs in such a carton are always quality eggs. The principal object of this retail marketing plan is to demonstrate to the boys and girls the principles of packing and selling eggs at retail according to established grades, and to teach them the important factors that affect the interior quality of eggs. The retail method of marketing was chosen because most of the poultry-club members in New Jersey retail their eggs at roadside markets or retail routes.

All the eggs packed in the 4-H carton meet the requirements of the United States extra grade or better. Two grades of eggs are sold, large eggs which are marked with a blue seal on the carton and medium eggs marked with a red seal on the carton. All eggs must be candled and weighed and meet the requirements of quality, uniformity, and cleanliness. Each carton is sealed with a red or blue label containing the statement "Guaranteed if seal is unbroken." This protects the club member against any unscrupulous buyers. For the customers' protection there is a space on each label for

the producer's number. This identification system makes it possible to trace any complaints to the club member selling the eggs.

Any boy or girl who is a member of a junior 4-H poultry club in New Jersey is eligible to use the State 4-H egg car-



The presentation of a carton of large eggs to Governor Larson officially opened the project

ton in marketing eggs. Before the club member is granted the privilege of using the carton he must make application through the county club agent on the form provided. In making application,

the club member agrees to follow certain rules of grading, reporting of production and sales, ordering of cartons, and other rules that are necessary for the success of the marketing plan.

The monthly report of club members using the State 4-H carton contains a monthly record of egg production of the flock from which eggs are sold in the carton. In addition to this record, the report requires a definite record of sales made in the 4-H carton. This record of the number of dozens of eggs of each grade sold and the price received will help in determining the success of the marketing plan in comparison with other methods of marketing. Club members are required to report the name and address of their customers, by weeks, on the monthly report. Through this phase of the report it is planned to obtain some definite data on consumers' demands for quality products and also to provide a means for the inspection of grading by club members.

The presentation of 1 dozen large eggs packed in a State 4-H carton to Gov. Morgan F. Larson at the Trenton Interstate Fair by August Dietrich, a member of the Gold Medal Poultry Club in Mercer County, officially opened the project for retailing 4-H club eggs in the standard State 4-H carton. Since the opening of the project club members in five New Jersey counties have enrolled and are now selling eggs in these cartons. The five counties are Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Middlesex, and Salem. Other counties that have organized poultry clubs are planning to enter the project at a later date.

More Attractive Homes in Missouri

(Continued from page 179)

ous and one would prefer to have as few regrets as possible when money for spending is limited and women are groping so seriously for beauty.

One of the difficulties with house-furnishing work in many communities of Missouri has been inertia and a low standard for attractiveness. This was due either to the fact that the women thought the more attractive home was beyond their reach financially or because their attention had not been directed to the possibility of making their homes more attractive through visits to more attractively furnished homes than theirs. In many communities something to do with the hands offers the easiest approach. A woman who will not think out a color scheme for her room will be forced to make some decision in regard to it and to learn something about har-

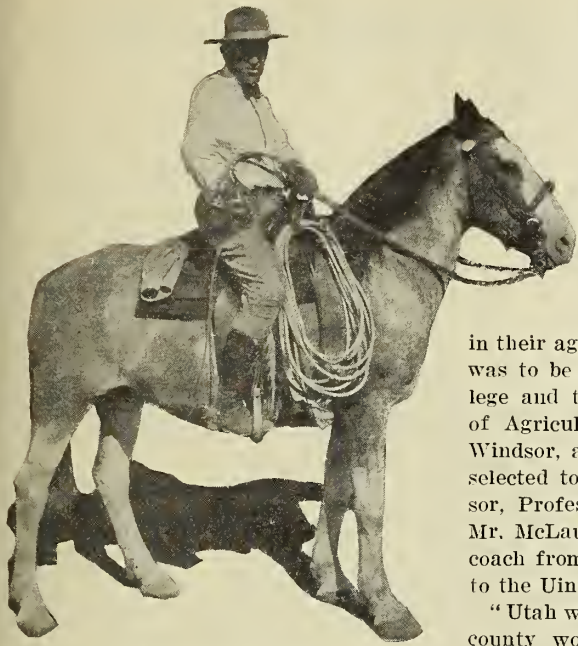
monizing color as she decides what color to use for her rug and what colors to combine with it. Demonstration rooms and demonstration homes have been found to be very useful in improving standards, since the woman can see the improvement that has been made and realize that it has been done with little expense. A county demonstration home in Cass County was particularly valuable in this respect, because it was a real home much like the others and the plans for it were made by the county council and carried out by the 30 clubs in the county under the supervision of the county home demonstration agent, Margaret Nelson. Each club knew of the plans, and each club contributed labor in carrying them out.

Last year there were 3,997 women who improved their home grounds for the first time and an uncounted number of others who continued to work on them. Some of these homes had women who had never planted a shrub or flower and

the fascinating game of trying to make lovely out-of-door pictures has given them a new interest and pleasure. This interest continues and grows from year to year. Many of the women who started in the beginning have solved some of their problems of tying the house to the ground with foundation planting, planting attractive borders or corners, and screening unsightly parts of the homestead, and have gone on to new interests in developing perennial gardens, outdoor living rooms, and in making lily pools and rock gardens.

The number of homes reached in house furnishings was 5,105. This number includes those homes in which 2,997 rooms were improved, 4,339 rugs and small articles of furniture were made, and 2,443 pieces of furniture refinished or repainted. Statistics can not express, however, the pride and satisfaction the rural families are feeling in their homes as a result of their efforts to make them more attractive.

Utah Pageant Portrays Early Extension Work



Luther M. Windsor

IT IS not generally known that to Utah belongs the credit of appointing the first county agricultural agent outside of the Southern States, says W. A. Lloyd, in charge, western section, Office of Co-operative Extension Work. This and other early extension activities formed the basis for one of the interesting events in connection with the Western States Regional Conference at the Utah Agricultural College in Logan this summer, the staging of an historical pageant in the college stadium under the direction of the local chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi.

Luther M. Windsor, Mr. Lloyd states, began work as county agent for Uintah County March 1, 1911, 15 days before the district work was started in Binghampton, N. Y. The facts surrounding the work in early Utah, Mr. Lloyd gives as follows:

"In February, 1911, President John Widsoc, of the college; L. A. Merrill; E. D. Ball, director of the experiment

station; and W. W. McLaughlin, representing the United States Department of Agriculture, met at the college and decided to co-operatively place a person permanently in Uintah County to help the farmers

in their agricultural problems. This man was to be the representative of the college and the United States Department of Agriculture in this district. L. M. Windsor, a graduate of the college, was selected to fill this position. Mr. Windsor, Professor Merrill, Doctor Ball, and Mr. McLaughlin made the trip by stagecoach from Price over poor desert roads to the Uintah Basin.

"Utah was also among the first to start county work with special reference to extension work with farm women. Home demonstration work began in Utah under the leadership of Gertrude McCheyne in Sanpete County, and on July 28, 1913, Amy Lyman, now Mrs. M. C. Merrill, wife of the Chief of the Office of Publications, Washington, D. C., was appointed home demonstration agent. She worked largely the first year on the elimi-

nation of the fly and the proper disposal of garbage and sewage."

Mr. Lloyd says of the pageant, "In the beautifully situated Utah field with the misty majestic mountains surrounding Cache County as a background, and a gorgeous sunset painting the twilight shadows with a glow of radiant beauty, the Utah chapter reenacted many of the scenes of those early pioneer days when the stagecoach, the horse, the bicycle, and the 'Model T' were the usual travel accessories. Participants in the pageant were the original workers, including Luther M. Windsor, now with the Utah Agricultural College; Mrs. Amy Merrill, formerly Miss Lyman, now of Washington, D. C.; W. W. Owens and J. C. Hogen-son, still connected with the Utah Extension Service. John T. Caine, III, now with the International Livestock Exposition; W. H. Olin, now with the Denver Rio Grande Railroad; and Ben Eldredge, retired, of Salt Lake City, who were participants in the early happenings in Utah, were in the audience. The realistic setting, the stagecoach, automobile troubles, meetings, and old-time extension methods were faithfully depicted."



Arrival of County Agent Luther M. Windsor at the Uintah Basin

Sure Farm Relief

"Sure farm relief" suggestions are made by A. H. Tedmon, county agricultural agent in Arapahoe County, Colo., in a circular to farmers of his county. Mr. Tedmon's program is as follows:

1. Milk a few good cows; feed recommended rations.
2. Fatten one pig for every two adult members of the family; cure the meat properly.

3. Keep at least 100 good hens, correctly housed and fed.
4. Raise a good garden; water from windmill if possible.
5. Plant cash crops only, which show little or no surplus.
6. Grow all your own stock feed.
7. Butcher fat cows and steers; trade meat with neighbors.
8. Raise your own living; keep your roof tight.
9. Get down to earth and do the best you can *to-day*.

10. Drive a horse until you can afford to buy gasoline.

Low FEED costs have so far restored the popularity of horses that an old-time colt show was added as a new feature of the Peoria County (Ill.) Farmers' Institute this year, reports County Agent J. W. Whisenand. There was one class for draft colts and another for all-purpose colts with prizes of \$10, \$5, and a ribbon in each class.

Aims in 4-H Club Work in Massachusetts

ROSCOE W. THATCHER

President, Massachusetts State College

I DO NOT know that Massachusetts has any unique program for doing its 4-H club work.

In developing the State extension program over a period of years it has been the policy of the college to give equal attention to the three phases of extension work, and 4-H club work has grown along with the others.

County Club Workers

There are 14 counties in the State and 13 of them carry out the 4-H club program. One of these counties has 4 full-time club workers, 1 has 3, 8 have 2, 2 have 1, and in the other a Smith-Hughes teacher supervises the work. This gives us a good corps of workers to reach our large population of boys and girls.

Massachusetts, being on the whole an industrial State, has many children without interest in either agriculture or home economics. Western Massachusetts is somewhat rural, while eastern Massachusetts is decidedly urban. Some of our eastern counties are popular summer resorts and our young people find much gainful employment in the summer season in activities in no way related to 4-H club work.

Part-Time Farmers

The last census showed 60,000 part-time farmers in the State—men who work in our industrial centers but who own homes with small areas of tillable land in suburban centers. Club work has enrolled many young people from these homes. Almost every organization dealing with young people is found at work somewhere in the State. Therefore, club work takes its place with the others and has no special field of its own.

This wide variety of home wants and needs naturally calls for a large number of projects. To-day we have 22 different project activities carried on in a larger or smaller way in various sections of the State. The list includes canning, clothing, food, dairy (calf or milk pro-

duction), garden (vegetable or flower), lunch box, forestry, field crops (corn or potato), handicraft, poultry, rabbit, room improvement, and music.

But boys and girls the world over are more or less alike, and with this thought in mind we have gone out with a program that has in it certain fundamental appeals. The same appeal does not reach all our members, nor do we try to reach all members by the same appeal. In some cases it is money; in others, home beautification. To some, achievement is the force that drives them on, but back in the minds of all club leaders in Massachusetts is the desire to help the 4-H members to grow to be worth-while men and women.

HIGH tribute to 4-H club work was paid by President Raymond A. Pearson, of the University of Maryland, and chairman of the executive committee of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities in a radio talk on 4-H Club Achievement Day program over a national network of 54 radio stations, Saturday, November 7. President Pearson made the following statement:

"The land-grant institutions are realizing more and more that 4-H club work is a training school in rural achievement and leadership. During only a few years this branch of extension work has grown to be of major importance. Though the movement is still young, some of the first members who are now in colleges or are adults in other environments give much of the credit for their success to the instruction and discipline that they received when they were in active club work."

Leadership, doing for others, is one of the goals to which we strive to bring our older club members. That we have not altogether failed is proved by the fact that about one-half of our more than 900 local leaders last year were older club members.

Older Boys and Girls

Our work with older boys and girls has recently taken on renewed activity. For several years we have had 4-H service clubs in several counties. These organizations have met perhaps twice a year and have reviewed the club work of the county. There seems to be a desire on the part of these clubs and others recently formed to become more active and the members express a desire to go into their respective communities and organize groups of younger boys and girls.

The active interest of the directors of the Eastern States Exposition in 4-H

club work has done much to strengthen our program. The support given by the exposition together with generous contributions by the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture has built up dairy and poultry exhibits which have reacted on the work in these projects throughout the State.

Brockton Fair directors have been most generous in their support of our work and have contributed money for use as scholarships.

Club Camps

Interest in camps and camp life is growing rapidly in the State. There are three camps which draw members from all parts of the State—Camp Field at Brockton Fair, Camp Vail at Eastern States Exposition, and Camp Gilbert at the State college. Camp Gilbert includes delegates from the counties and local leaders. This year for the first time a training camp for junior leaders was established, opening one week before Camp Gilbert and continuing through the week of the State camp.

A unique feature at the Brockton Fair is a lunch counter run by 4-H club members, the profits of which are made a part of a fund. The interest of this fund is lent to worthy 4-H club members toward normal school or college expenses.

A lunch counter is also a part of the Camp Vail exhibit at Springfield, and the profits of this counter help defray the expenses of the camp.

Several counties have already established camps and several others are considering doing so.

Training for Citizenship

Club work in Massachusetts is seeking to work out a program which will develop the boys and girls who enroll by training all four of the H's—head, heart, hands, and health. Those conducting the work seek to cooperate with other organizations similarly interested, all for one end—training for citizenship.

Delaware Home Makers Modernize the Kitchen

THREE years of kitchen-improvement campaigns in New Castle County, Del., have left a trail of convenient and attractive kitchens throughout the county. Seventy-three women have entered the wife-saving kitchen contest conducted each of the three years and have followed the suggestions made by the home-demonstration agent, Mrs. Kate Henley Daugherty, while 200 other home makers report that they have used some of the suggestions received through circular letters, meetings, news articles, or radio talks. In almost every home the agent visits now there are sanitary garbage cans with foot pedals to lift the lid where a pan or open slop bucket was used three years ago. The walls are more sanitary and cheerful now with buff and ivory gloss paints or oil cloth coverings in place of cheap wall paper or smoky gray or blue paints. Water systems have been added or improved. Better arrangement of equipment, correct working heights, and more sanitary floor coverings are encountered in many more homes each year as the agent goes about her work. The light in the kitchens has been improved by adding new windows or glass to doors, and in some homes electricity has been installed.

News and Radio

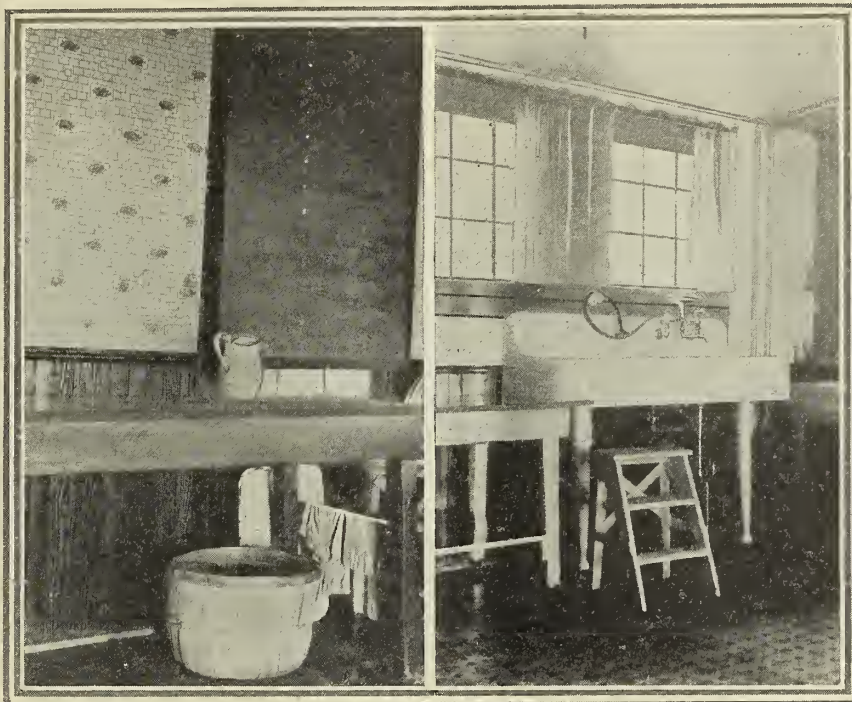
In getting the first campaign under way, a five months' publicity campaign was started, using all weekly and daily papers in the county, radio broadcasts from WDEL of Wilmington and a series of letters illustrated with cartoons mailed to 1,400 farm women. At the same time a series of five kitchen meetings was held in each of the organized home-demonstration clubs. Different phases of kitchen improvement were discussed, and proper finishes and equipment were illustrated at each meeting.

The wife-saving kitchen contest was then inaugurated and proved to be a very popular feature.

The second year of the campaign the agent sent out another series of seven letters to her mailing list. Each of these letters gave very definite subject matter

Whenever the agent was invited to address a parent-teacher association, a federated club, or a grange organization, her topic was always "kitchen improvement." "And, as usual," says Mrs. Daugherty, "the men in the audiences were always quicker to see the advantages of kitchen improvement than were their wives."

Whenever she could enlist the cooperation of the contestant's husband, a more convenient kitchen was the result. One way in which Mrs. Daugherty succeeded in getting the husbands interested was by inviting the contestants and their husbands to a Sunday afternoon tea at her home. After serving refreshments, she invited them to inspect her kitchen in which she says she had tried to demonstrate the principles advocated. Her State leader, Mrs. Helen McKinley, also invited them to visit her kitchen the same



Corner of a kitchen before and after improving

on some particular phase of kitchen improvement, and each carried an appropriate cartoon illustration at the top of the page. The first of these letters was on the importance of running water and a sanitary waste disposal; the second, on correct heights for working surfaces; the third, on natural and artificial light; the fourth dealt with color and types of finishes for walls and woodwork; the fifth, proper shelf spacing; the sixth, convenient arrangement of equipment; and the seventh, on labor-saving devices. These letters were mailed out at intervals of two or three weeks.

Progress Reports

During the second campaign no kitchen meetings were conducted in the clubs which had been given the work the previous year, but all new clubs had kitchen programs and announcements of the second contest. Reports of progress of work were made in all clubs from time to time.

afternoon, and the husbands went home with new ideas in which to assist their wives toward a wife-saving kitchen.

The third year's campaign consisted of another contest conducted almost entirely by means of circular letters and newspaper publicity. News stories also contained reports of result demonstrations started in the two previous campaigns.

Contest Conducted

Prizes were given the winners in each contest, but the contestants became so interested in their improvements that they lost sight of the prizes long before the contest was over, and each contestant declared that her improved kitchen was prize enough for her. Each achievement day, however, found the contestants' husbands on hand to hear their wives make the reports on their kitchens and rejoice with them over the honors which they received.

Beautifying Maryland's Countryside

LOVELY rock gardens, lily pools, hedges, and well-placed borders of perennial and annual flowers are making rural Maryland lovelier than ever, declares Edythe M. Turner, district home demonstration agent, who has worked on the home demonstration project in flower gardens for the last two years. This year, the second year of the project, 2,460 people in 15 counties signed up to carry the work under project demonstrators. The complete statistical results are not yet available, but garden parties, flower shows, and garden tours have been common in Maryland. The Baltimore County flower show had more than 1,000 entries brought in by group members and about 600 people attended the show in the afternoon. Harford County held 2 all-day tours, with 100 women attending the first and 125 the second.

The first year's work in 1930 emphasized annuals, and in preparing for this project a training school for home demonstration agents was held in three centers.

Every agent came to the meeting with a plan of some home maker's grounds. She had seed catalogues, color crayons, jars of various types of soil and fertilizer, commercial fertilizer, spray material, and a simple exhibit of good garden tools had been obtained by the district agents. At these training schools the specialist gave instructions.

Instruction to Leaders

In order to clear up any doubt of how the work might be carried in the counties, this question was taken up early in the day. It was agreed that the project demonstrator plan should be used, that the enrollment for the project would be limited to two persons from each group, club, or organization in the county, and that letters were to be sent out to all members of these organizations explaining the idea of the project and asking if those within the group felt the need for help on any problem in beautifying home grounds. If so, they were to select two capable women to represent them who would come into a near-by center to

receive instruction from the home demonstration agent.

As the training school had been held in advance of the program-planning meetings in the counties, the agents were able to discuss the work with this group. Fifteen counties voted to carry the project. The agents in these counties had 175 organizations respond to the first letter. The groups understood from the letter that the two representatives chosen would receive help and suggestions and then carry out the ideas in their own grounds and gardens in 1930. The following year, after proving themselves,



A flower show in Baltimore County, Md.

they would act as project demonstrators for the group and present the same work to the people in their neighborhood.

Individual Problems

The first year 270 project demonstrators enrolled and 177 carried out all the practices given in the first year's work in spite of the drought of 1930. This was evident when 240 rural women sat down and drew plans of their home grounds to carry to the first meeting in order to check and see if their grounds were laid out to the best advantage. The groups at these meetings were small, so individual problems could be considered by the agent. When some plan proved too great a problem for the agent she mailed it to the landscape specialist, who indicated the suggested change. Two hundred and four women reported moving flower beds from the center of lawns.

One feature of the first lesson roused much enthusiasm—that of making a plan of planting to obtain the maximum effect from color and height of plants. Two

hundred and sixteen women worked out color schemes, using as a guide the list of annuals the specialist had prepared which told of the color of bloom and the height of plant. Although some gardens were effective in 1930, this plan of planting has been most successful in gardens of the rural women enrolled in the project demonstrator groups this year.

Soil Improvement

Perhaps the practice that should rank first was that of soil improvement. One hundred and sixty-five women report that they added organic matter, plant food, or changed the character of the soil by adding sand or sifted coal ashes.

In November, 1930, the training schools for home demonstration agents were again held at three centers in the State and two days were allotted. The first morning each agent stated the problems she had met and gave definite ideas. Problems were listed and considered later.

A discussion on training project demonstrators to present the lessons to their

local group proved interesting. This method was new in the State and the project was the first in which the project demonstrators assumed all responsibility for teaching the groups. The agents planned to visit as many of the groups as they could to check on the way the project demonstrators gave the information. Each agent was given mimeographed material prepared by the district agents on suggestions for project demonstrators to follow at local meetings.

Illustrative Material

How much illustrative material to prepare and what type to ask project demonstrators to make was another question considered. All the home demonstration agents had brought the material they had used at the training schools. New ideas, including clever ways of illustrating a good practice to adopt, stimulated everyone to improve weak spots in some of their own material. The subject matter on annuals was revised by four of the

(Continued on page 185)

Alabama's 10 Years of Soil Improvement

A CAMPAIGN for winter legumes to improve the soil in Alabama has now been under way for about 10 years. Looking back over the work the accomplishments speak for themselves, according to reports of J. C. Lowrey, Alabama agronomy specialist. For years the extension service had been advising the planting of winter legumes for soil improvement from one end of the State to the other, but there seemed to be two principal obstacles in the way of increased planting—seed was difficult to obtain and the many legumes recommended rather confused the farmer.

Back in 1921 there was some reference to winter-legume work in the annual report, but it was in 1922 that the work took on a more definite and serious aspect. Field demonstrations were planned in communities throughout the State that farmers in every section might see the effects of winter legumes on the crops. In 43 counties about 3,000 farmers planted some kind of cover crop to be turned under for soil-building purposes.

To overcome the confusion of the many legumes recommended the efforts were concentrated on one legume, hairy vetch, which experiment station records showed to be the most dependable winter legume for soil-building purposes. In recent years, Austrian peas have become more popular, particularly because of the more available seed supply.

Seed Supply

A serious problem has always been the matter of seed supply. The active cooperation of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation during the last 10 years in the cooperative buying of seed has been of great help. Various attempts at seed production have been made, but these in the main have not been successful, al-

though Austrian peas give promise for seed production. The most valuable step in the winter-legume work has been in regard to Austrian winter peas. The Alabama Farm Bureau sent representatives to Oregon in 1929 to arrange with the growers to supply Alabama with seed. In the summer of 1930 and 1931 this organization had its representative in the producing area in Oregon to aid in shipping.

The result was a supply of seed of better quality than ever before received and at a very great saving to the farmers. In 1930, notwithstanding the drought and financial depression, 1,125,-

of corn per acre when planted after a good crop of winter legumes. Cotton following winter legumes was increased an average of 356 pounds of seed cotton per acre. The money value in each case was approximately the same.

Soil Builders

Various means have been used to encourage the general use of winter legumes. A unique scheme which proved popular was the political campaign of Gen. Hairy Vetch for soil builder with all the cards, posters, and strong campaign articles of any regular candidate. The

campaign literature read, "Vote for Gen. Hairy Vetch and Col. Austrian W. Peas, candidates for soil builders of the county, subject to action of progressive farmers of the county." The platform contained the following points: (1) We add nitrogen to the soil, (2) we add humus to the soil, (3) we double corn yields, (4) we increase cotton yields, (5) we

help to prevent erosion, and (6) we make cultivation easier.

Fundamental in all the work has been the tour, carrying farmers to the field where he could see for himself what winter legumes can do and the policy of keeping the idea before the farmers 12 months of every year. Posters, quarter to page advertisements in local papers, signs in windows, in fields of corn after winter legumes, handbills, editorials, letters of testimony from farmers, letters from bankers to their customers, talks at luncheon clubs, exhibits in county agents' offices, and special articles in farm papers and dailies have all been used to promote the winter-legume work. A farmer growing winter legumes to produce sufficient corn for the farm is now the demonstration.

A Campaign for Winter Legumes

Winter legumes planted in the fall of 1930 added more than 1,000,000 bushels to the 1931 corn crop.

From 1919 to 1930 winter legumes increased the corn crop 5,661,489 bushels, worth \$5,661,480. This includes only the first crop after turning the legumes.

From 1919 to 1930 nitrogen equivalent to 42,461 tons of nitrate of soda and humus equal to 1,415,370 tons of stable manure were added to Alabama soils by winter legumes.

In 1930 there were 1,884,717 pounds of winter-legume seed planted in Alabama.

600 pounds of Austrian winter peas and hairy vetch were purchased cooperatively by the farmers, about 80 per cent being Oregon Austrian winter peas.

Increased Plantings

The low price of cotton in 1926 caused some decrease in the amount of hairy vetch being planted; but the faith farmers had in winter legumes is shown by the fact that in 1927 the planting of hairy vetch was almost double that in 1926. In 1927 about one-third of the seed was bad, resulting in no germination at all on large areas. In the face of these two reverses, the planting went from 790,649 pounds in 1927 to 1,127,096 pounds in 1928.

A survey in 1927 by county agents showed an average increase of 22 bushels

sheets, outlines, suggestions for illustrative material, and diagrams of various types of gardens were given the agents.

By January the 15 counties had the groups interested in the flower-growing project organized. The review lesson on annuals was taken up in the morning at the training schools. In the afternoon the project demonstrators received the second year's work on perennials. A few

project demonstrators in various counties dropped out, but in others they returned 100 per cent strong for all the meetings.

When the agents met in October for the third-year training school, reports of the practices adopted were summed up in cold figures. These never express the real accomplishment of a project—the enthusiasm of the agents and women over a piece of work well done.

Beautifying Maryland's Countryside

(Continued from page 184)

agents and the new work on herbaceous perennials was given by the specialist.

In an informal way the four lessons were considered. Illustrative material which the agents might find helpful was used, and bulletins, mimeographed lesson

Improving South Carolina's Cotton Crop

W. W. LONG

Director, South Carolina Extension Service

IN 1925 in a conversation with a leading cotton manufacturer of South Carolina relative to the character of cotton produced in the State, he made the observation that the cotton produced in South Carolina had greatly deteriorated in the past 10 years, forcing the manufacturers to purchase large quantities of their supplies in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Mississippi. We then realized the economic loss to the State as a result of this condition. Immediately a survey by questionnaire was made of South Carolina cotton mills. Practically 100 per cent of the mills responded, giving the astonishing information that 75 per cent of the cotton raised in the State was exported and only 25 per cent was used by South Carolina mills. The questionnaire also gave the information that a large percentage of the mills used cotton of $\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Improving Staple

After much thought and discussion as to the method of attacking the problem, it was decided that the extension service of Clemson College, the agricultural college of the State, would inaugurate a movement to improve the character and increase the length of staple, also to increase the yields per acre. To stimulate interest we thought it best to offer prizes. Naturally we turned to the Cotton Manufacturers Association. The executive committee gave us a most respectful hearing but their initial offer amounted to only \$300.

Ambrose Gonzales, publisher of the State newspaper at Columbia, hearing of the project, then sent for me. After considerable discussion, he said, "The economic loss to the State is too great not to make some effort to correct it. How much money will you need?" I stated \$2,000. He replied, "I will furnish it, but where it is coming from I do not know." This fine spirit passed away before his confidence was proved and his brother, W. E. Gonzales, generously provided the \$2,000.

Project Financed

The 1926 contest was surprisingly successful. It was then that the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association readily agreed to finance the project, and this they have done most cheerfully for the past four years. Immediately at

the close of the 1926 contest much interest was manifested and cooperation was given by the newspapers, banks, merchants, and other interests. County contests were conducted by some of the cotton mills, as well as by the merchants and bankers.

Requirements for Entry

Requirements for entry are simple. No entry fee or other payment is necessary. Briefly the requirements are as follows:

1. That only a variety of seed known to produce normally lint of 1-inch staple to be used.

2. That 5 acres of land in one body constitute a contest plot.

3. That accurate records be kept by the contestant of all labor and material costs.

4. That any staple produced in the contest having less than 1 inch be penalized 2.5 per cent of total weight for each one-thirty-second under 1 inch, before yield be considered for award, all staple less than fifteen-sixteenths inch in length be disqualified.

5. That estimates of yields and calculations for deciding final standing be made by the South Carolina Extension Service.

Summary of 5-year average, 1926-1930 records

Average cost of production per acre...	\$48.15
Average yield lint per acre...pounds...	545
Average cost per pound of lint...cents...	7.06
Average yield seed per acre...pounds...	996
Average per cent of lint all varieties...	35.6
Average length of lint all varieties	1
-----inch-----	
Average profit per acre-----	\$48.54

Premium Value of Cotton Received

The cost of production per acre in 1930 was \$8.12 less than in 1929. This reduction is almost entirely accounted for by the difference in cost of picking. In 1929 it cost \$15.94 to pick the average yield of 1,329 pounds of seed cotton at \$1.20 per hundred; in 1930 it cost \$7.19 to pick the average yield of 1,439 pounds of seed cotton at \$0.50 per hundred, or \$8.75 less per acre. Production costs other than picking evidently increased somewhat in 1930.

The profit per acre for 1930 is the lowest for the five years of the contest, this being due to the extremely low price obtained for seed and lint.

There has been a marked improvement in the facilities whereby farmers receive the premium value of their cotton. This

improvement will continue, for the mills in a great measure are seeing that the farmers receive the premium when deserved. Farmers must first grow the better quality cotton, know its value, and then demand that the full market value for quality be paid them.

The result of close spacing of rows and plants in the row again showed the wisdom of this practice. As a whole the contestants and farmers in general had more plants per acre in 1930 than ever before. This was a large factor in the high average yield obtained throughout the State.

The average width of row used in cotton planting in South Carolina has been materially reduced since the beginning of the cotton contest in 1926. This is shown by the comparison, in per cent, of the number of plots having each row width for 1926, the year the contest began, with the row width on the same date for 1930.

Factors of Yield

In the first year of the contest many farmers thought that the only thing necessary for a large yield was a large amount of fertilizer per acre and that the contestant using the largest amount would make the highest yield. Actual results have shown that fertilizer is not the major factor of yield. Rainfall or climatic conditions, fertility of soil, stand or number of plants per acre, and insect infestation are factors of greater importance in yield than fertilizers. Contestants have realized this and the amount and kind of fertilizer used on contest plots averages about what would be profitable for general cotton production, this being, in pounds of plant food per acre, 20 to 48 pounds of phosphoric acid, 18 to 48 pounds of ammonia, and 12 to 24 pounds of potash.

In 1930 the use of the 1-1-1 sweetened poison mixture for boll-weevil control was more widely practiced than in any previous year. It proved most effective in reducing the early-season infestation and in a majority of cases it was the only control measure necessary, for hot, dry weather later in the season kept boll-weevil damage to a minimum.

In 1926, the first year of the contest, 54.6 per cent of lint produced on contest plots was seven-eighths inch or less. In 1930 only 8.55 per cent was seven-eighths inch or less. The production of $\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch staple by the contestants has

increased as follows: 1926, 40.8 per cent; 1927, 61.9 per cent; 1928, 78.3 per cent; 1929, 79.8 per cent; and 1930, 87.85 per cent.

During the five years of the contest more than 4,000 farmers have entered 5-acre plots, and 95 per cent of these plots have been planted with pedigreed or improved seed. Each contestant has become a source of good planting seed.

The publicity given the contest by the press of the State, field meetings, banks, cotton mills, and others has impressed upon farmers in increasing numbers the wisdom of using good planting seed.

The effect of this use of seed producing better staple is becoming more and more apparent in the cotton crop of the State.

According to reports of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, a higher percentage of South Carolina's crop was of desirable lengths than of any other Southeastern State in 1928, 1929, and 1930, the percentage in that State being 33.3 in 1928, 34.3 in 1929, and 48.0 in 1930.

In 1930, in South Carolina, 96.6 per cent of the cotton crop was tenderable as compared with 58.5 per cent for Alabama, 83.1 per cent for Georgia, 85.7 per cent for Oklahoma, and 90.2 per cent for Mississippi.

Marked progress has been made during the past five years toward growing the type of staple consumed by South Carolina mills, but the goal has not yet been reached. With increasing foreign competition in growing the shorter staples and with the prospect for continued low prices, it is imperative that South Carolina farmers continue (1) to improve the quality of cotton by using improved seed, (2) to reduce the cost of production by the use of labor-saving machinery, and (3) to increase the yield per acre by applying those methods of cotton production that have proved to be successful.

ABOUT 50 MEMBERS of the college 4-H club at Winthrop College, S. C., are in the midst of their season's activities, according to Lila Evans, interstate secretary. The 4-H loan fund already has about \$50, and the club plans are to offer a scholarship to club girls who wish to come to college next year, so that many plans for entertainments, lunches, and money-making schemes are under way. The club girls are preparing for leadership, and plan to assist their extension agents in every way possible. The club through Miss Evans asks for news of other college 4-H clubs and their plans for the coming year.

The Month's Best News Story

WHAT styles do extension agents follow in their newspaper work? Do they furnish the editor a group of straight news items or do they cover extension activities in a column? What extension matters make real news? In the belief that actual examples are of the most help to all of us in answering these and similar questions, we are planning to run in succeeding issues, the best news story that we receive on an extension activity or event in a county as published in a local newspaper and forwarded to us by a county extension agent during the preceding month. Mail your clippings addressed to Editor, EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW, Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The following story was written by R. B. Kieley, county agricultural agent, Boulder County, Colo., and appeared in the Longmont Times. There are two reasons, in particular, for selecting this story to start the new series: (1) It qualifies as news from the standpoint of the editor of the newspaper publishing it, and (2) it tells in the first paragraph the essential facts of who, where, when, what was accomplished, how it was done, and why, giving details in succeeding paragraphs.—EDITOR.

IT PAYS to use sanitation measures in raising hogs successfully, according to the demonstration just completed on the ranch of Frank Carroll, located 5 miles north of Longmont. By keeping premises and sows clean before and after farrowing, Mr. Carroll was able to raise 100 per cent of the pigs farrowed this spring, less those which were crushed the first three days. Sixty-five pigs from 14 sows, growing them to market size and not a runt among them, was the result of using clean quarters and alfalfa pasture. These pigs averaged 210 pounds at six and one-half months, topping the Denver market on the days delivered. Not one pig was lost from disease. This is a record which few farmers can boast.

Using the same system this fall he saved 109 pigs from 14 sows, making an average of 7½ pigs to the litter. Comparing these results with those of 1929, with insanitary conditions existing, 21 pigs were sold out of 42 saved after farrowing, and of this number 5 were runts.

Sanitation Measures Used

Being disappointed with results for the first year, Mr. Carroll enlisted the help of Dr. E. N. Stout, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. He was informed that the trouble was due to disease caused from insanitary hog lots, and that it would continue as long as the same premises were used. Doctor Stout advised using this new system which has proved a success with other growers.

Following instructions, Mr. Carroll decided to build new hog houses, erecting them to face the south, in order that the

pigs could get plenty of sunshine, and scattered lime on the ground around the houses. Before placing sows in these new quarters they were washed well with warm water and soap. After farrowing the pigs were kept in these quarters for two or three weeks, depending on the weather. They were then turned out on alfalfa pasture, where they had clean ground to run on and plenty of fresh water. By using this method pigs were kept free from worms, as they were not allowed to run on ground infested with eggs. It is during this period of growth that pigs contract diseases due to worms, and as a result they become runts or die.

The average size of the spring litter was small, averaging 4½ pigs per sow, but this was due to conditions over which this system had no control. One sow lost her litter by farrowing prematurely, and two farrowed one each. It is not the number farrowed that counts so much as the number grown out and finished.

Demonstration Important to Hog Growers

This demonstration should be of interest to many farmers in this county, and especially those who have had trouble in raising hogs. They can be raised on the same ground for a few years, but eventually disease will cause serious losses. It is not necessary to build new hog houses should you care to use this system; use boiling lye and water and lime in your old houses and on the ground. Growers in this county desiring to use this system should communicate with the county extension agent, who will be glad to call and explain it in detail. With very little expense and work your income will be increased in raising hogs.

County Agents Apply Science to Local Problems

FOR 15 years or more a "mysterious disease" had affected some of the cattle in Door County, located in northeastern Wisconsin. The animals afflicted showed symptoms of extreme emaciation, stiffness in the front quarters, swollen joints, harshness of coats, dull eyes, and perverted appetites. The owners reported that the legs and ribs of such animals were easily broken and that the animals chewed and ate raw bones with eagerness.

Deficiency of Phosphorus

Experiment station workers, upon investigation, found the disorder to be due to a phosphorus deficiency in the feeds consumed by the animals, especially the forage crops, as pastures and hays. As the soil in that territory was underlaid with limestone, making it probable that the forage was of normal lime content, the use of phosphorus applied to the soil in a rotation was suggested as a means of enriching the legume hays and pastures with that element.

Another problem of farmers in this section of the State was the poor yield of clover and alfalfa even where the soils were of limestone origin and where liming was practiced.

Suspecting that in this case, as with the livestock malady, a lack of sufficient phosphorus might be the cause, B. F. Rusy, county agent of Door County, and G. F. Baumeister, county agent of Shawano County, and J. N. Kavanaugh, of Brown County, planned and cooperated in carrying out a county-wide soil-testing service in their respective counties to determine whether their suspicions were well founded.

Soil Analyzed

The campaign plan of testing was used. It was supervised by Robert Amundson, assistant county agent leader, and the actual testing carried on under the direction of C. J. Chapman, soils extension specialist of the Wisconsin college of agriculture. In each of the counties the township was used as the unit where soil analysis meetings were held in the town hall, or when more convenient, in cheese factories, schools, churches, and even in garages.

Cards were mailed out notifying the farmers of the date and place of testing, asking that soil samples be brought in from each of the poor fields. As testing was to go on in several townships simul-

taneously, the services of agents in near-by counties were solicited.

By the use of rapid available phosphorus and acidity tests, the results could be obtained while the farmer waited and many times such intense interest was displayed by farmers in watching the color reactions of the test that many of them remained for hours to assist with the work and to find out how their neighbors' samples reacted.

In Shawano County, Mr. Baumeister reported that the testing served 500 farms and that 1,500 soil samples were tested for both lime and available phosphorus content. In commenting upon the results of the work in his county, Mr. Baumeister writes: "A summary of the results of these tests shows that 44 per cent needed lime and 72 per cent



County agent testing soil at a soil-analysis meeting

needed phosphate, some of the samples being so low in available phosphate that only a very faint phosphate reaction was obtained. The county-wide test revealed the astonishing deficiency of phosphate and suggested that in the past probably too much emphasis had been placed upon the need of lime."

As for Door County, County Agent Rusy reported: "At one meeting which I personally attended in the extreme north section of the county, 62 farms were tested and not a single reading for phosphate was obtained. Phosphate application in Door County can be almost a broadcast recommendation. Almost three times as much phosphate fertilizer was used in the county this year as had ever been used in any one year, due, no doubt, at least in part, to these meetings."

In Brown County, where five townships were covered in the test, County

Agent Kavanaugh reported: "Soil from 318 farms was tested. Seventy-six per cent showed a phosphorus deficiency and 33 per cent showed a need of lime."

Through the more extensive use of phosphates in these counties following these tests surer catches of legumes and much better yields are being reported. The problem of poor yields of legumes in that section had been solved.

The testing plan used in these counties, sometimes referred to as "soil-testing clinics," proved so effective that the plan has subsequently been carried out in Adams, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Lafayette, Manitowoc, Outagamie, and Wood Counties. Kenosha County is using the mail-order plan of testing, Kewaunee County has the soil samples brought to schoolhouses for testing, while in Oconto County the county agent is engaged in a farm-to-farm testing service for those who request it. A number of other county agents have definitely planned local testing work in the counties this winter.

Every-Day Buying

There was a demand in Livingston County, Ill., for information along the line of buying the every-day foods. To fill this need, Anna Searl, home demonstration agent, planned a 4-month project.

The subjects to be taken up were fancy groceries, lesson on staple groceries, fruits and vegetables, and canned foods.

The foods and nutrition specialist, Grace B. Armstrong, conducted two training schools for local leaders, and the home demonstration agent presented the other two lessons. Staple groceries included the study of the actual products, and samples of each were given the local leaders for illustrative material. In the study of canned goods they made very definite use of various grades of commercial packs by opening cans and discussing uniformity, color, size, and quality. At least 300 women report having made use of this information. Fancy groceries included a study of extracts. This created more discussion than any other phase, and many bottles of vanilla were brought out for identification as to whether it was genuine or imitation. The fact was emphasized that a woman might safely buy either, but that she should know when she was buying imitation.

The discussion of fresh fruits and vegetables was well illustrated by the use of the products on the market at that time. One of the local fruit stores lent fruits and vegetables as they were needed from day to day.

Philadelphia Dairymen Market Cooperatively

FIFTEEN years of satisfactory service to the dairymen of the Philadelphia area is the record of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association. The organization was started in 1916 because of the very unsatisfactory conditions confronting the producers who shipped fluid milk to Philadelphia. To relieve these conditions a number of the leading producers got together and after considerable planning and experimenting evolved the Inter-State Milk Producers Association with a membership of 3,494 dairymen from the counties around Philadelphia.

About the same time there was appointed by the governors of the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware a committee known as the "Governors' Milk Commission," with Dr. Clyde L. King as chairman, which was charged with a study of the fluid-milk situation in the Philadelphia milk shed.

Methods Studied

The findings of the committee were quite helpful to the association, since they involved studies of both production and distribution methods and recommended certain programs for the economical handling and distribution of fluid milk.

From its first year's membership with 3,494 dairymen enrolled the association grew to a membership of 28,512 in 1930. It has greatly increased the original productive area to a territory embracing practically the entire southeastern section of Pennsylvania, the southern half of New Jersey, Delaware, the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and a few counties in West Virginia.

Records show that the volume of fluid milk marketed by the association in 1930 aggregated 812,871,164 pounds. The 1930 production aggregated a money value to the producer of approximately \$29,257,000. During this same year the weighted average selling price for all of its members' milk for the year 1930 was \$3.527 per hundred pounds f. o. b. Philadelphia.

Basic Quantity Established

The basic and surplus selling plan adopted in 1919 has proved a successful policy of the association to stabilize the production of fluid milk, based on an estimated consumptive demand.

Under its provisions the producer established what was termed "a basic quantity" during the months of October, November, and December, the period which was then decided to be the average

monthly consumption period, and the average production so established was the producer's "basic quantity," for which basic prices were to be paid. Milk shipped in excess of this basic quantity was to be considered as surplus milk, and was to be paid for at the average price of 92-score butter, New York City, for each particular month.

In its first year of operation approximately 35 per cent of the milk produced by members of the association fell into the surplus class. But, producers soon adjusted themselves to these conditions and in later years the percentage of surplus milk fell as low as 10 per cent.

This plan has continued in satisfactory operation to the present day, although modifications of the original provisions were adopted from time to time to meet the current existing conditions in the market.

The association has placed the marketing of fluid milk on a uniform basis of measurements. Check-testing methods, as to butterfat content of milk and the weights of milk delivered, have been established and have been regularly checked upon and are maintained by the field and test department of the association. By a systematic effort, this same department obtains new members for the association and performs many other field and laboratory duties.

Records of Shippers Kept

The association, through its own records and through those of the quality control department of the Dairy Council, maintains at its offices in Philadelphia a most complete individual record of every shipper of fluid milk in its production area. It maintains also, through its statistical department, not only the productive rate of milk by its own members but also general information as to marketing conditions and the trend of production and consumption in general.

Every effort is thus maintained to keep its leaders fully informed on current production conditions and marketing methods, not only in its own territory but in the whole country.

Back of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and its officers stands a democratic, self-governed, and loyal body of milk producers, confident and determined that dairy farming in that district shall be an occupation offering those who engage in it advantages and a standard of living equal to those enjoyed by any other group in society.

A review of the activities of the first decade the association operated shows that each year a new phase was developed. In 1917 it was building membership, in 1918 organizing the market, in 1919 balancing production, in 1920 telling members market facts, in 1921 spreading the story of milk, in 1922 improving the quality of products, in 1923 checking the testing and weighing, in 1924 safeguarding the quality, in 1925 developing market records, and in 1926 developing the selling plan still further.

Extension Agents Assist

Members of the agricultural and home-economics extension staff of the Pennsylvania State College have assisted the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association in educational activities.

Specialists have frequently addressed local and district meetings of the organization on general economic and management topics aiming to aid in appreciation of the production and marketing problems of the farmer.

County Programs

The regular county extension programs usually have a direct bearing upon the interests of the milk producers. The assistance given through these programs covers problems of breeding, feeding, management, milk-house construction, remodeling of dairy barns, essentials of clean milk production, sanitation, the value of milk as a food, and marketing. Dairy herd-improvement and bull-association work brings the extension service into contact with members of the inter-state association. News stories on dairy and related information are contributed to the Inter-State Milk Producers' Review, the association house organ. Assistance has been given through the staging of annual milk shows in some counties.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF NEEDY FAMILIES, 7,357 No. 2 cans of Brunswick stew, soup mixture, beans, apples, and pears were canned during the month of September, under the supervision of Mrs. R. T. Stennett, home demonstration agent at Chickasaw County, Miss. The canning work was done at the fair grounds with groups of five to eight families, each group sponsoring one or more needy families. One thousand and ninety-two cans were allotted for relief work in Houston, 2,105 cans for Oklahoma, and 4,161 cans for individual families in the county.

Arkansas Bumper Peach Crop Now on Pantry Shelf

THE bumper peach crop in Arkansas presented something of a problem, but the home demonstration agents, nothing daunted, set out to save it for the food supply of the farm families. Now as winter comes on there are about 130,000 bushels of Arkansas peaches on the home pantry shelves as plain canned peaches, to say nothing of the thousands of bushels that have been dried and made into preserves, jams, butters, conserves, marmalades, pickles, pastes, fruit juice, and vinegar, states Ruby Mendenhall, Arkansas extension economist in food preservation.

Reports from the home demonstration agents in the 50 counties in the State employing agents show that the housewives in 102,629 Arkansas homes have canned 3,104,810 quarts of peaches in sirup and have made 670,637 pints of various other peach products. In addition to this, 79,883 bushels or 559,184 pounds of this delicious health-giving food have been dried and stored for winter.

Club Girls Assisted

During the peach season the home demonstration agents alone gave 295 demonstrations on ways of conserving this fruit. When the demands for help were so great that the home demonstration agents could not meet them a corps of well-trained 4-H club girls and club women assisted. These local leaders in food preservation gave demonstrations and served in the capacity of supervisors in many communities. At a meeting of the Union County home demonstration council early this spring a general plan of organization for a peach-canning campaign was made and as the season ad-

vanced this plan was carried out. Home demonstration club women in Union County gave a total of 100 demonstrations in canning peaches. In Greene County 20 demonstrations in canning peaches were given by club women who have served as local leaders this year.

In order to get volume canning done under trained supervision, 334 community canning centers were set up in the State. These were generally supervised by home demonstration agents or trained leaders from the home-demonstration clubs.

Canning Kitchen

The home demonstration agents and the Missouri Pacific Railroad in Cross and St. Francis Counties, working cooperatively, set up a canning kitchen adjoining the exhibit room at the Crowley Ridge peach festival, which attracted a great deal of attention. The two home demonstration agents and two 4-H club girls gave demonstrations in canning peaches throughout the day. Comfortable seats were provided and groups of from 50 to 75 attended each demonstration. More than a thousand men and women attended these demonstrations during the day.

Women from 10 counties in Arkansas, 3 in Tennessee, 1 county in Mississippi, and 1 county in Louisiana registered and requested instruction on peach canning.

Many outside agencies have aided greatly in some way in the peach-conservation program in the State, including the American Red Cross, railroad companies, chambers of commerce, mills, plantation owners, curb markets, county council members, social-welfare bureaus, newspaper men, and business men.

4-H Cooperation Enterprises

THE Rock School 4-H garden and home-making clubs which were organized in Ulster County, N. Y., about a year ago have proved that cooperation works. During the first year they earned and spent as clubs more than \$300.

This money was spent for five enterprises. Each one of the 32 members received help in securing his or her uniform. The clubs paid the expenses of every member for one of the week-end camps held in Ulster County. A bus was hired and the clubs made a 155-mile trip to Schenectady and back, where they

broadcast one of the weekly 4-H programs over radio station WGY. The county fair is held 30 miles from their school, so the clubs arranged transportation for all the members. Their most recent achievement is the organization of a drum corps with both boys and girls as members. The drums, fifes, and bugles have all been bought from club funds.

Money Raised

The money was raised by giving three entertainments, four suppers, selling chances on a green and white quilt made

by the girls, and selling clam chowder. Besides this success in cooperation enterprises the clubs have done excellent project work. In addition to the required foods work in first-year home making, each girl made an average of two dresses, an apron, a uniform, and a pair of pajamas. The home-making club won first in the Ulster County 4-H singing contest with 47 clubs in competition and won second in the eastern New York contest. At the county fair they won 93 prizes totaling \$113.75.

Boys Grew Vegetables

The boys all took a garden project which they completed creditably. Their vegetable and handwork exhibits won 34 prizes totaling \$37.50 at the county fair and one second prize at the State fair. Together the clubs won a \$5 prize for the best showing at the Ulster County rally day. They also are proud of a 97 per cent completion for the first year.

As one of their community activities 90 pheasants were liberated in the community by the seven members who cooperated with the conservation department.

Home Makers Parade

Rural women of Knox County, Tenn., invaded Gay Street, the busiest street of Knoxville, October 8, with a parade of more than 30 clever and attractive floats depicting various phases of rural life and home making.

The parade was viewed by 20,000 people, who were much interested in the various floats portraying home demonstration work. This march through town, which was led by mounted police and a large fire-department truck with siren sounding, preceded a fall home demonstration club rally day program at the University of Tennessee Farm.

Inez Lovelace and Emma Ree Crooks, home demonstration agents, assisted the various community home demonstration clubs in planning the parade and rally.

COUNTY AGENT G. C. ELLISOR, of Houston, Tex., recently wrote to the department for a copy of the radio talk given by County Agent George E. Boltz, of New Philadelphia, Ohio, on Making the Rural Home Attractive. He says they are finding the radio programs of the land-grant colleges and universities very interesting. It seems the world is not so big nor the folks so different as they might be.



Iowa's 4-H Forestry Club Winners

KENNETH Rueffer and Grover Hahn, of Scott County, putting on their winning demonstration "Tree Planting is a Part of Erosion Control." They won first place over all other agricultural demonstrations at the Mississippi Valley Fair. Then they took the booth and demonstration to the State fair and competed against teams in poultry, livestock, dairy, and apiary work, winning first place in demonstration and third place for the booth. Another team, demonstrating windbreak tree planting, won first place for their booth and third place for the demonstration. A third team, demonstrating tree planting for erosion control, won second place in the State championship contest. "Perhaps the greatest demonstration coming from this work is that forestry does have a rather definite place in Iowa's agricultural program," says I. T. Bode, extension forester.

Metal Plate Marks Home of 4-H Club Girls

"4-H Club Member Lives Here" is what metal plates recently placed in front of the homes of 75 Hillsborough County, Fla., 4-H club girls announce.

Allie Lee Rush, home demonstration agent, is awarding the plates to girls whose productive club work comes up to the 4-H club standard. There are about 200 girl club members in the western part of the county, and by December Miss Rush hopes that every member will have qualified for a plate.

To get a plate a girl must be carrying on at least one productive project in addition to her sewing and cooking projects. If it is a garden, it must have the proper number and variety of vegetables, or, if she is raising poultry, the girl should show a good record and end the season with at least 20 good pullets.

FOR THE FIRST TIME every county in Illinois this year carried on girls' 4-H club work, according to Mary A. McKee, girls' club specialist. McLean County led the State with a total of 500 girls carrying on some definite project in home making.

National 4-H Club Radio Program

Saturday, January 2

America's Negro Spirituals and Songs

Old Black Joe..... Foster.
Deep River..... Burleigh.
Swing Low, Sweet Chariot.
Golden Slippers.
Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen.
Bandanna Sketches... Cameron White.

Meeting an Emergency

When a large section of the negro district of Columbia, Tyrrell County, N. C., was burned on October 17, the colored people lost their clothing as well as their homes and furniture.

With cold weather coming, it was apparent that something had to be done at once, so working with the welfare department, Georgia Piland, home demonstration agent, secured donations of clothing and odds and ends of cloth which might be used by the destitute for covering this winter. Miss Piland then met with the negro women and organized a sewing class of 15 to make new garments and work over the material which had been donated from various sources.

Two sewing machines were carried to the local school building and Miss Piland gave enough of her time to direct the making of the garments.

In the meantime, the office of the home demonstration agent was thrown open to receive donations of food, clothing, or any supplies that might be used by the destitute sufferers. The welfare committees of the county's home demonstration clubs, the churches and Sunday schools, as well as the town of Columbia, rendered valuable service by the donations made.

The 4-H Clubs at the National Dairy Exposition

500 4-H club members from 31 States attended.

24 States represented in cattle-judging contest.

21 States represented in dairy-production demonstrations.

9 States represented in dairy-utilization demonstrations.

13 States represented in poultry demonstrations.

232 head of cattle exhibited by club members.

Junior, senior, and grand champion female Guernseys in open class shown by club boys.

Missouri Agent Uses Enlarged Pictures



IN a 3-county district in the Missouri Ozarks enlarged pictures of local demonstrations have been found effective in spreading the influence of L. F. Wainscott, district extension agent. These enlargements, tinted, framed, and supplemented by an explanatory legend, are displayed in banks, farmers' exchanges, and community center meeting places throughout the three countries, telling their story of extension work in terms of local results.

Forty-eight of these enlargements, each 11 by 20 inches in size, are continually at work in Mr. Wainscott's district and have proved very effective in keeping the extension program before the people at all times, clearly interpreted through the activities of local groups and individuals. This is considered especially important

to the State extension office at Columbia to be enlarged by the university photographer. The pictures were taken in the district; they were local, new, and most of them showed individuals or groups whose names and activities would prove interesting to the public in their respective counties. The subject matter in this first set of enlargements represented 4-H club work, community organization, dairy herd improvement, soil improvement, better crops, fruit growing, canning, and clothing work.

A local carpenter was engaged to make and stain the frames, which were very simply constructed of white pine. The frames were thus obtained at a cost of 75 cents each and were glazed for an additional 25 cents each. The bromide enlargements, as obtained through the university photo service, cost 65 cents each. This latter figure is a low price, due to the fact that the entire lot of 24 could be handled in one order.



One of the framed enlargements

by Mr. Wainscott in a district which measures 90 miles from corner to corner.

Obviously, in an area of such wide expanse, the extension agent finds it impossible to visit each community with sufficient frequency to keep alive the local activity and interest in extension work. It was this problem that Mr. Wainscott sought to solve when he initiated the use of framed enlargements of local extension pictures.

Early in 1928, this agent selected 24 of his best original negatives and sent them

The enlargements were tinted, the legends typed and inserted under the glass, and the hangers were attached in Mr. Wainscott's office without additional cash cost to the local extension organization.

When fully ready for use the pictures were distributed throughout the district, the agent placing each one personally, obtaining consent for the use of wall space in bank, office, or store, and enlisting the interest and cooperation of owner or manager in explaining the pic-

ture and extension work to persons noticing it or inquiring about it.

In the regular course of his rounds over the district Mr. Wainscott thus placed all of his first order of enlargements and kept them rotating at intervals of two to six months. By frequently exchanging new pictures for old he kept the interest of his cooperators and the public from lagging.

So great was the interest in these enlargements that a second group of 24 subjects had to be added in 1930—about 18 months after the first pictures were distributed. An unexpected difficulty had interfered to some extent with the plan of rotating the first set; several cooperators liked certain pictures so well that they refused to give them up. They would say: "Yes; you can leave me another picture if you want to do so, but I want this picture to stay right where it hangs."

Kansas Radio Broadcasters Have News Letter

A radio news service for the 370 broadcasters providing the program for station KSAC has been inaugurated by L. L. Longsdorf, radio program director and extension editor in Kansas. These mimeographed sheets contain comments from the listeners on the various programs, station news, research studies showing the importance of radio as an educational force, and any other items of interest to the broadcasters. The service was begun in July as a monthly publication and has already proved its worth in maintaining the cooperation and enthusiasm of the large number of college people taking part in the station programs.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

Issued monthly by the *EXTENSION SERVICE*
of the United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director of Extension Work*
C. B. SMITH, *Chief, Office of Cooperative Extension Work*
J. W. HISCOX, *Chief, Office of Exhibits*
RAYMOND EVANS, *Chief, Office of Motion Pictures*

REUBEN BRIGHAM, *Editor*

The Extension Service Review is published in the interests of workers and cooperators of the Department of Agriculture engaged in extension activities. It contains official statements and other information necessary to the performance of their duties and is issued free to them by law. Others may obtain copies of the Review from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., by subscription at the rate of 50 cents a year, domestic, and 75 cents, foreign. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment.

· ACROSS · THE · EDITOR'S · DESK ·

Wise Use of the Land

SECRETARY HYDE has called for a national policy for the use of land. I have not seen in many months a statement of more significance to agriculture or to extension workers. Putting the matter briefly, this is the situation as the Secretary sees it. Ours has been a policy not of land use, but of land exploitation. It is vital that the Nation in the interest of a profitable agriculture and a balanced national life, promote now, before it is too late, the wise utilization of land. Each State should take the lead within its borders in formulating its own program for the reorganization of the use of its lands. In this effort the Federal Government, the States, and the counties, in conjunction with the owners and users of land will have to cooperate.

Here is a broadening of extension activity, indeed. How to grow this crop or that and how to market it cease to be the only important questions to be answered. In their place, there comes to us as the first problem, how shall this or that tract of land be used? Shall it be farmed at all? If so, ought it to be operated in a small or a large unit of acreage in order to provide a satisfactory living? Just how are we going to bridge the gap between what most of us as extension agents are now doing and what it appears we will have to do in the future? Some of us already have crossed over into the new field. How was it done? What does it take in the way of training and information to do it? Tell us.

She Doesn't Find the Time

A HOME demonstration agent writes, "My time is so filled up with just putting across projects that I never seem to get around to reporting to the papers on what we have accomplished." Truly, I sympathize. Yet, what shall we do about it? Just say we haven't the time and let it go at that? May there not be some reasons why we *should* find the time to report to the papers on what we are doing? For instance, isn't it true that we are public officials? Aren't we being paid our salaries from public funds? Doesn't our public, seeing it pays the bill, appear to take a good deal of interest in what we are supposed to do and how we are doing it? And, doesn't this same public read its local newspapers rather regularly? So, if we are meeting and talking about their problems with 400 or 500 people in the county from month to month, might it not be well to keep the other 1,500 to 2,000 who may be interested in the same problems informed about what we are saying and doing? Perhaps one project less and a few news stories more would net us just as much, after all, in results accomplished. Who knows? And, think of the lessened wear and tear. Might it not be worth trying?

Some Contests Teach

RAY TURNER, in a story he tells, gives point to the contest as a teaching method. Douglas Curran, a Wisconsin 4-H club boy, found himself and his calf at the losing end of a line of 24 club members and calves entered in the competition at the local community fair. "How do you happen to be here?" Douglas was asked. "I didn't know I had such a poor calf," he replied. He

had gotten the lesson of the contest. He had a poor calf. It took something beside what he had had and given to make a good calf.

Of course, the story has a happy ending. Ray doesn't tell any other kind. The next year Douglas started with a better calf. He did a better job at showing and feeding it. At the community fair his calf placed fourth instead of last. To-day, some years later, he has a herd of 8 fine cows.

I take it that the moral is plain. Some contests teach. Others don't. Make them teach or leave them alone. Does anyone want to argue the point?

Specialists, Do You Agree?

C. L. CHAMBERS commented to me the other day on the story we ran in November on home gardens in the South. Said he, "That story doesn't tell half of what it should about McKay of Mississippi and how he makes the home garden work in the counties contribute to the appreciation and esteem in which the home demonstration agents doing this work are held. He makes his biggest contribution by holding instruction groups of agents in neighboring counties at which he gives them all the information and training in answering questions that he can. Then, if he goes into a county and attends a local meeting, he keeps in the background and lets the home demonstration agent do the demonstrating and answering of questions. She becomes recognized as the home garden authority in that county and not he. Probably, he will discuss the meeting with her after it is over and will suggest ways in which her handling of such meetings can be improved. The point is that in every county he visits he leaves the home demonstration agent more capable and anxious to serve efficiently as the local home garden specialist.

"And, that to my mind," concluded Chambers, "is the way every extension specialist ought to function."

What Must I Do?

A COUNTY agent in a cotton State visited one of his farmers not long ago. The day before this farmer had sold five bales of cotton. In return he received a check for \$149. He showed the agent this check. He showed him, also, a tax bill, a notice of a mortgage payment and interest due, and various other bills, obligations amounting in all to several hundreds of dollars and all unpaid. "What," said the farmer to the agent, "must I do?" "You are paid your salary," he continued, "to advise me what to do. These bills have to be paid. What must I do?"

The cotton States are not the only ones of which such a story might be told. The same question, "What must I do?" is being asked agents by farmers in 2,000 counties right now. Each agent in his own way is doing his best to help each farmer asking the question to answer it. I think we could not do better than to use space in the REVIEW for answers that agents are giving to this question. Let's have 200 to 300 words on a typical situation of this sort that a farmer in your county has put up to you and your answer to it.

R. B.



OBSERVE THE BICENTENNIAL

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission will tell you how. Here are the titles of some of their pamphlets that provide information helpful in planning local celebrations:

George Washington activities for 4-H clubs.

Honor to George Washington—Sixteen booklets presenting authentic facts about different phases of Washington's life.

Program pamphlets—Twelve programs divided into 48 sub-topics describing the personality, character, and activities of George Washington.

Handbook of George Washington appreciation course, containing the outstanding events and achievements of George Washington.

Tree-planting book, giving suggestions for a program and telling how to plant trees and shrubs.

Pageant or play catalogue.

Father of the Land we Love—Song written by George M. Cohan to commemorate the 200th anniversary of George Washington's birth.

These publications and other material are available for the use of extension workers

Write for complete list of pamphlets to the

UNITED STATES GEORGE WASHINGTON
BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

WASHINGTON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Plan for a George Washington Year in 1932